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The Result of the Paris Conference.

Colonel E. M. House's carefully
restrained public utterances on the
interrelated conference in Paris and
the outcome of its deliberations jus-
tify the belief that the interchange
of opinions which took place at its
meetings and the agreements reached
therein among the representatives of
the Powers will greatly strengthen the
Allied cause. Their effect should soon
begin to be apparent, although for the
complete development of the plans
adopted considerable time will be re-
quired. Already, however, the designs
evolved are in process of fulfillment;
a supreme naval council has been
created and the difficult problems of
war purchases and finances will be
simplified through the operations of
the committee of which it was an-
nounced Oscar T. Casper, Assistant
Secretary of the Treasury, is to be
the chairman.

Among the numerous advantages
Germany has possessed since her Gov-
ernment brought on the war none has
been more important than the unity
of purpose that ruled all enterprises
in which she and the Powers leagued
with her engaged. A similar unity
has been difficult to obtain among the
Allies. Yet it has been recognized by
the committee that fight Kaiser-
ism cannot produce their full effect
unless those who direct them are an-
imated by a spirit of cooperation. To
produce cooperation and through it
to coordinate the acts of the demo-
cratic Powers for the most expedi-
ent and economical attainment of
victory the Paris conference has al-
ready exerted a potent influence, the
reactions of which will be recorded
on the battlefield and in the stupen-
dous machinery of industry and trans-
portation that serves behind the lines.

It is a cheering report that Colonel
House brings. He found the soldiers
of democracy assured of triumph, the
populations that support them deter-
mined and faithful, and he is able to
hearten America with word that no
German made peace lies within the
possibilities considered by the peoples
with whose representatives he sat.

New International Policies.

What will be the effect of the revo-
lution upon the future policy of Rus-
sia? In the past every chancellor of
Europe knew what Russia would de-
mand in the final adjustment of any
great international dispute. Her policy,
if generally aggressive, bore at
least the mark of frankness and a
decisiveness that came from long and
undeviating pursuit of the same un-
changing objective. It bent everything
to the control of Constantinople and
the opening of the Bosphorus and the
Dardanelles to free passage for her
commerce, to use of the warm waters
of the Persian Gulf and to dominance
of power in the Far East.

In the pursuit of each and all of
these goals the Russia of the past has
fought battles in the field and the
council chambers of diplomacy. No-
body questioned that the success of the
Allies would bring to her the use of
the Turkish straits, and the announce-
ment in the second year of the war
that the allied council had awarded
Constantinople to Russia was ac-
cepted as the acknowledgment of a
reward that she might expect. One
of the first acts of the revolution,
however, was to disclaim an intention
of accepting the city or any other au-
thorization of territory. The successors
of this Government have announced
so far as they have any international
policy the same intention.

What then will become of Constanti-
nople? It is impossible to believe that
either this city or the straits will re-
main in control of the Turk; the re-
adjustment that must follow the war
makes it imperative that they shall
be unlocked to the uses of the com-
mercial world. This naturally draws
with it the question of the Christian
races in Turkey. Russia in the past
has posed as their champion, and
among the Russian people a war in
their behalf against the Turk has
been a holy crusade.

Even if Russia had not been ex-
pected to benefit by the acquisition of
territory in Asiatic Turkey, she was
expected to aid in the establishment
of an Armenian government and in
the alleviation of the condition of

other Christian people oppressed by
the Ottoman Empire.
For years Persia was a bone of con-
tention between Russia and Great
Britain. Russia's demand for an out-
let on the Persian Gulf was consid-
ered an attempt by Russia to menace
Britain's Indian possessions. This
situation was used by Germany and
Austria to keep alive an Anglo-
Russian strife, and it was more than
once responsible for a serious strain
upon relations between the Russian
and British empires. The differences
were settled three years before the
war by the division of Persia into
Russian and British spheres of influ-
ence. This settlement, which has re-
sulted in the most complete under-
standing for years between these two
Powers, was in a fair way of being
continued unless Persia showed evi-
dence of rehabilitation and ability
to govern herself.

In the Far East Russia met Japan
and the United States, Japan as an op-
ponent to territorial aggrandizement,
the United States as a champion of
the national integrity of China and
as an exponent of the "open door" in
trade and commerce. The questions
involved were at least temporarily an-
swered by a Russo-Japanese agree-
ment on July 3, 1916, which recog-
nized our contentions.
All of these international agree-
ments or understandings, most of
which were the results of Russia's
undeviating policy for years, will, if
the plans of the present Government
are carried out, become null and void.
The issues which they involve will be
as important after the war as they
were before. Their adjustment must
necessarily be upon different lines.
They will present new opportunities
for the carrying out of the allied policy
of justice and right to all nationalities
and at the same time new oppor-
tunities for Germany's schemes of im-
perial expansion.

Coincidence in Recent Writings on Spiritualism.

The views of one of the most nota-
ble converts to spiritualism of this
generation, Sir ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE,
as expounded by him in the *Metropol-
itan Magazine*, are interesting not
only by reason of the author's reputa-
tion for hardheadedness but be-
cause he is more concrete than many
of his fellow believers in the depic-
tion of that which lies just beyond
the Gate.

Sir ARTHUR was an investigator in
spirits even before the birth of Sher-
lock Holmes, but he approached the
subject as a cynic. He tells us that
he was interested, but not convinced,
by one of the books of "Judge Em-
mons" of the "United States High
Court." This, of course, was JOHN
WORTH EMMONS, whose honorable
career included a Circuit Judgeship
and a seat in the Court of Appeals
of this State and who, between 1853
and his death in 1874, defended the
doctrines of spiritualism. Sir AR-
THUR probably read Judge Emmons's
"Spiritualism," which was published
in New York in 1855, or his "Letters
and Tracts on Spiritualism," pub-
lished in London in 1874. Which-
ever he read, it was about 1886, and
since then he has spent much of his
leisure time looking into spiritualism.
He admits disgust at the puerility
of some of the seances he has at-
tended and a general impatience with
the semi-scientific terminology that
"chokes off the ordinary reader." Tricky
mediums he has wiped off his re-
cords, although he excuses EUSAPIA
PALADINO, of Münsterberg exposure
fame, by suggesting that she was
guilty of trickery only when her pow-
ers failed her. But we are more con-
cerned with his general impressions
of spirits and their habitation:

"The spirit is not a glorified angel
or a goblin demon, but it is simply
the person himself, containing all his
strength and weakness, his wisdom and
foolishness, exactly as he has retained his
personal appearance."

Persons who are fond of fine rain-
ment will find comfort in learning
that spirits do not go unclothed:

"The life has a close analogy to that
of this world at its best. It is preemi-
nently a life of the mind, as this is of
the body. Preoccupations of food,
money, pain, etc., are of the body and
are gone. Music, the arts, intellectual
and spiritual knowledge and progress
have increased. The people are clothed,
as one would expect, since there is no
reason why modesty should disappear
with our new form."

The people of the spirit world live
in communities and "the male spirit
still finds his true mate." It is not
made clear that nationalism disap-
pears, but "language is no longer a
bar, since thought has become a
medium of conversation." DOYLE
finds no eternal damnation:

"Well as a permanent place does not
exist. But the idea of punishment,
of purifying chastisement, in fact of
purgatory, is justified by the reports
from the other side. Such punishment
does not consist of gross bodily pain—
there is no pain beyond—but it consists
in the fact that the grosser souls are
in lower spheres with a knowledge that
their own deeds have placed them there,
but also with the hope that expiation and
the help of those above them will educate
them and bring them level with the
others. In this saving process the higher
spirits find part of their employment."

The soul does not always enter the
new life on the instant of its passing,
Sir ARTHUR believes. There is a
period of sleep, sometimes hardly ex-
isting at all, sometimes covering weeks
or months. In the case of RAYMOND
LOOMIS it was six days. Once having
taken its place in Spiritland, the soul
enters one of the lower spheres or
planes mentioned and remains until

it is prepared for the higher phases.
"Apparently," says Sir ARTHUR, "there
is no more communication between these
phases than there is between us and
Spiritland. The lower cannot ascend,
but the higher can descend at will."
DOYLE's theory of the graduated
spheres coincides in many respects
with the description set down by an-
other English spiritualist, J. HENRY
MCKENZIE, in his recently published
"Spirit Intercourse; Its Theory and
Practice." Happily concrete as Sir AR-
THUR's article may be, he has given us
no such detail as does MCKENZIE. The
latter describes a respectable looking
suburban house in Spiritland in
which dwell the spirits of Mr. BATES,
who on earth was a police constable,
and his wife, once a domestic servant.
The house is such as was his high-
est earthly desire. Mr. Bates lives "a
year of Sundays," as was his earthly
wish, "occasionally chatting with his
neighbor in his shirt sleeves." Strangely
enough, the BATESs tire of this, and
presently, having a genuine desire for
something better, more spiritual, they
pass into the second sphere. Mr. MCKENZIE does not de-
scribe this improved place, but adds
that they may tire even of this and
pass on higher. "It may even happen
that one will go before the other."

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduces to us
a spirit named VERA, about thirty-two
and handsome, who was in the middle
astral plane with a number of other
vain men and women who had lived
for dress only. VERA and her fellow
spirits spent all their time putting
on new gowns and saying, "How do
I look?" VERA got tired of it, just
as the BATESs wearied of seven
Sundays a week. Eventually:

"A man approached—one like herself
in aims—who had spent all the morn-
ing in his glided cage laboring to find
a tie of the proper tint to match his
silk stockings. He adjusted his monocle
and smiled to VERA, asking with a
vacant smile, 'Well, ducky, how do I
look?' POOT VERA! Again it had come.
This, she felt, was the last straw, and
placing her face suddenly close to the
questioner, she replied with great em-
phasis, 'Rotten!'"

VERA threw away her fine clothes,
washed off her paint and powder and
became a serious spirit, whereupon
her sister ALICE, who was not frivolous,
came and took her into the second
sphere. Thus will be seen the effect
of the agreement between DOYLE and
MCKENZIE as to the possibility of the
upper spirits aiding the nether. But
Mr. MCKENZIE evidently does not be-
lieve, with Sir ARTHUR, that thought
is the medium of conversation in
Spiritland. If it were, VERA would
not have placed her face close to her
questioner when she uttered her em-
phatic, but probably excusable, ejacula-
tion.

New Rochelle was recently assailed
most bitterly because of the alleged
misconduct of a few of her citizens.
Fortunately for the city, it has now
had an opportunity to show the real
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cedented enlistments in the United
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Stadium in such numbers that thou-
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reward; denominational and racial pre-
judices have disappeared; everybody in
the city has done his or her part to
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spontaneous patriotic endeavor New
Rochelle reveals its real character and
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tative members of her population.

Yes, I am a German; I am unnatu-
ralized and pro-German. A teacher of
German in the New York public schools.
It looks as if Mayor Hylan's Board
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Justice CHORNEY's denunciation of
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Mr. MURPHY was asked what he would
do if anarchy was discussed in his
class and he replied by asking what
would he do if the moon was made
of green cheese and he was asked
to jump over it.—From a report of an
address read at De Witt Clinton High School.

What an unusual cow!

Luxemburg and its people, in the
words of a citizen of the Grand Duchy
resident in Switzerland, have been
abused by the Germans and reduced to
utter misery, but the Luxemburgers
are holding out and awaiting the day
of liberation and freedom. Luxemburg
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tered its territory with fair promises
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The Bookkeeper and the Boss.
I added the figures all day long
While over the desk I bent.
Year in, year out, in an endless throng,
They'd come and they'd go,
And high ambitions and dreams were
quelled.

With nothing to show or reap,
The only future the telling held
Was merely more books to keep.

I shut my desk with a joyous slam,
The drudgery done and through,
And I signed my name with Uncle Sam
As one of his fighting crew.
The boss, as a patriotic man,
Decided what he should do,
And said as a rare and splendid plan:
"I'm keeping your job for you."

affected rejoicing of those under him
on the receipt of articles of clothing
the Government does not supply, but
which, nevertheless, the men need.
It will take no sane man or woman
long to decide who is the more valu-
able witness on the subject, the Sec-
retary of the Navy or the commander
of Marines. The Secretary is a the-
oretical expert, but the commander
lives with the men; and the man
who shares their hardships is the
better qualified to describe their
necessities.

Prison Made Goods for the Army and the Navy.

If it is true that the American Fed-
eration of Labor has given its ap-
proval to Senator Hiram Smith's bill
for the use of prison made goods in
the army and navy, there should be
no difficulty in enacting that meas-
ure. The labor unions have been
principally responsible for the statu-
tes and regulations that restrict the
market for the products of peniten-
tiaries and jails. Their demand that
free and law abiding men should not
be forced to compete with prisoners
has called forth sympathetic responses
from men of all callings, and the leg-
islative enactments and executive reg-
ulations on this subject have accu-
rately reflected public sentiment.

No job involving the utilization of
convict labor under the iniquitous
contract system would have the in-
dorsement of the National Committee
on Prisons and Prison Labor, to
say nothing of the trade unionists.
The evils inseparable from that form
of exploitation of helpless inmates
of punitive institutions are so well
known that their reinstatement where
they have been abolished is unthink-
able. Under proper supervision there
is no reason why convicts should not
produce goods of certain classes ac-
ceptable to the Quartermaster's De-
partments of the two services, with
positive benefit to themselves.

That the taxpayers would save
much money through such operations
is not apparent. It is asserted that
200,000 prisoners can be utilized on
such work. We doubt it. Many of
them will prove inept, physically or
mentally incompetent, untractable.
The equipment of the prison work
shops will be expensive; expert su-
pervisors will be necessary, and ex-
pert supervisors of labor come high
nowadays. But it is possible that the
productive capacity of the nation may
be increased by resort to prison labor,
and the immediate need of the United
States now is for augmented produc-
tion, regardless of expense.

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GERMANY'S FORESIGHT.

Only Our Wisdom and Self-Restraint
Can Thwart Her Purpose.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The
aim of Germany is the destruction of
our Government of law and liberty.
That would be the death knell of hope
—a thrashing of humanity into despair
and blackness.
The United States has been a great
moral force for good throughout the
world.
The South American republics were
formed after the pattern of our Gov-
ernment. Our country has been the
model sought out to be copied by the
democracies of all lands and races.
We have been a world power of ideas
and ideals, and we shall continue so to
be in the future. If, however, this
country is to be preserved for our chil-
dren it is our duty to save, to sacrifice
and to hand it to them as we received
it, with all its sacred and precious heri-
tage of law and liberty, and to our
faithful and patriotic fathers and
mothers who sacrificed themselves in
order that the succeeding generations
might enjoy peace and security.

André Cheradame, the French writer,
shows in a recent issue of the *Atlantic*
Monthly that Germany has economically
outstripped the United States. He
says that Germany has been fighting
for freedom and democracy, and that
Germany has stripped the territory she
temporarily occupies of everything of
value and made abject and helpless
slaves of the people. Germany is now
profiting greatly by that slave labor,
whereas the Allies, who are fighting
for freedom and democracy, are not
profiting. It is a high price for the
slave labor and free labor, the issue of
the civil war on a worldwide scale.

Germany—and that means Austria,
Turkey and the Balkan States—is keep-
ing up the railroad and automobile
industry, and she is building up her
army and her navy so that she will
be able to strike quickly at any
threatened point.

Germany has a premeditated motive
and programme of conquest, as is shown
by the evidence of her spokesmen—her
plan by means of slave labor and the
exploitation of wealth in occupied ter-
ritories. It is a stronger economic
position than any other country has at
the end of the war. Germany proposes
the economic destruction of all countries.
She will not let the world be the vic-
tim of Berlin? That is the question.

Wisdom and understanding should
guide the policy of the United States.
Because in the words of President Wil-
son, "a supreme moment of history has
come," and this glorious moment of
history must be preserved for progress
and civilization. In cheerfully helping
others to the limit let us be careful to build
at the same time. Avoid the trap Berlin
has set, the economic vortex into which
Germany wants to plunge the United
States.

President Wilson has the correct idea
in the proposal of legislation to help
the export trade—in other words, keep
our industries going, because they will
be a source of revenue, and revenue com-
mands the sinews of war. In an em-
pire of 3,500,000 square miles, over-
mountainous and stretching from ocean
to ocean, the United States, national
unity and strength depend upon the
contentment of the people, which is
made more secure when industry is en-
couraged and developed. We ought to
strengthen our railroad system, its
trackage and equipment, and keep our
highways in good condition to meet the
needs of the war, open and quick
transportation is essential to our suc-
cess at this time, especially with our
large centres of population and great
distances.

From time immemorial there has al-
ways been a quarrel between the buyer
and the seller as to price, and the
strength and prestige of the Government
has been weakened by the attempt to
be made to regulate the price of food
and supplies in detail, because the bor-
der would not then be between the
buyer and the seller, but between the
Government and the buyer, the Govern-
ment and the seller and the Government
and labor. The quarrel would create
another situation that Berlin would like
to see.

The high level of prices in this coun-
try is mainly due to the large stock of
gold and its extended credit, to the
waste of the war and to the shortage
of supplies, cattle, crops and labor re-
sulting from the war. Government regu-
lation cannot change that situation
except to stop excessive profits.

Economic laws, like natural laws, will
work their course and cannot be actu-
ally reversed by legislative fiat. The Amer-
ican people have got to be patient with
this situation—remember our lives are
almost heavenly as compared with the
suffering people of Europe.

André Cheradame, the French writer
of whom I have just mentioned, was
made, it was said, the subject of a
speech by the President of the Senate,
to split Russia into various small and
impotent republics, so that she would
be harmless to Germany's future ambi-
tion. That also is Germany's policy
with respect to the United States. She
wants to give Texas and Arizona to
Mexico and keep some for herself. Pres-
ident Wilson is warning Congress
again and again on this subject, when
he says, speaking of the Pan-German
Powers: "Their sinister and secret di-
plomacy has sought to take our very
territory away from us and disrupt the
Union of the States." That is Ger-
many's plan and motive, and knowing
together to defend and to preserve this
country of ours—the land of opportu-
nity, generosity and freedom.

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And said as a rare and splendid plan:
"I'm keeping your job for you."

New under the wide free sky I live
At grips so it ought to be death,
For every moment the fate will give
Is hot with the cannon's breath.
Whether it's 'Blighty' or Flanders' green,
The work is a man's work, true!
And this is the life of the soldier,
"I'm keeping your job for you."

Archie's Strategy.
From the Pine Bluff Commercial.
It looks like the old times will have
the soldiers and a somewhat Chris-
tianized young man.

BASEBALL SOLDIERS.

Major League Players Are Getting
In the Service.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: From
time to time THE SUN has printed let-
ters from correspondents relative to the
apparent lack of patriotism among
major league ball players, this being
shown in their failure to enlist in some
branch of the national service. Ac-
cording to the fact that the fact that
men in other lines of endeavor were
not procrastinating, but, were enlisting
rapidly.

Perhaps some of the major league
were guilty of procrastination, but if so,
it was because they were eager to finish
the season, which extended some-
times into October, and straighten out af-
fairs at home. But now that this has
been accomplished, major league ball
players are as eager as anybody else to
serve their country.

In THE SUN of to-day it is recorded
that Ray Fisher, the dean of the New
York Americans' pitching staff, has an-
nounced that Al Baird and Johnny Paul
Jones, two of the Giants' rookies, have
also gone into service, and that Eddie
Collins, the peerless second baseman of
the White Sox, will not perform on the
diamond next season because he com-
emplates enlisting in some branch of
the service. Big Jeff Pfeffer, the main-
stay of Colonel Robert's hitting staff,
has announced his enlistment. F.A.N.
New York, December 15.

A RECORD OF OLD TIMERS.

And Confirmation of Admission Prices
to Charley White's.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I
have been most entertained by the vari-
ous letters that have appeared in your
columns the last few weeks pertaining
to old New York, chiefly, I suppose, be-
cause I'm not an old New Yorker my-
self. Yet, I believe I can contribute bits
of news.

To the gentleman that thinks Dave
Conroy is out of the game I must say
he is mistaken. I saw Dave released
a few weeks since and didn't notice
that any of the younger members of the
company had anything on this youthful
old timer.

To the gentleman who heard that
Kitty O'Neill recently appeared on the
Bowery regret to say that he has been
misinformed. The talented young
woman died just twenty-five years ago
this coming April, scarcely more than a
month subsequent to the death of her
no less talented husband, Harry Kernell,
to whom she was married and whom she
divorced after the death of Ed Powers.
She was married again not long before
she died.

The gentleman that said Master
Marks (R. M. Carroll) was still living
is also in error. Mr. Carroll died about
a year ago in his eighty-fifth year.
To the gentleman that inquired about
St. George Hussey, known years ago in
England as "the English boy," I can
say that that lady died in Detroit,
October 9, 1910.

Mr. Handy is correct in stating the
prices of admission to Charley White's
to have been 64 and 124 cents. I have
a programme dated October, 1848, as
verification of this.

I have a special study of
"Dixie" the last few years. But Mr.
Handy's statement that he heard Dan
Emmett sing it at the Melodeon before
it was produced at Bryant's is news to
me. If Mr. Handy has any documentary
evidence in support of this I should be
pleased if he would write to me, care of
the New York Clipper, 1604 Broadway.

EDWARD LE ROY RICE.
Born in the '70s.
New York, December 15.

THREE SAVED, NOT ONE.

Mate Cowley of the Lexington Got
Ashore on a Bale of Cotton.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: With
all due respect to Mr. MacDermott and
Mr. Benedict, Captain Chester Hilliard
was not the only survivor of the ill-fated
steamer Lexington.

David Cowley, the mate, and one man
(name forgotten) floated ashore on the
Long Island side on a bale of cotton
about daylight the morning after the
disaster, and were discovered by a man
living near and taken to his home. Mr.
Cowley's feet were badly frozen but
were saved, although he was crippled
for life.

In the winter of 1845-46 Captain
Hilliard was an inmate of my mother's
home in Norwich, Conn. He was re-
served in his manner and never com-
menced with any one about the accident.
I was then 7 years old and soon lost
track of him.

In the winter of 1855-56 I drove a
team from New London, Conn. West-
ward on account of a heavy snowstorm